

§ 415.83

§ 415.83 Financial responsibility requirements.

A launch licensee shall comply with financial responsibility requirements specified in a license or license order.

§ 415.85 Compliance monitoring.

A launch licensee shall allow access by, and cooperate with, federal officers or employees or other individuals authorized by the FAA to observe any activities of the licensee, or of the licensee's contractors or subcontractors, associated with the conduct of a licensed launch.

§ 415.86–415.90 [Reserved]

Subpart F—Safety Review and Approval for Launch From a Launch Site Not Operated by a Federal Launch Range

§ 415.91 General.

The FAA evaluates on an individual basis the safety-related elements of an applicant's proposal to launch a launch vehicle from a launch site not operated by a federal launch range. The FAA issues a safety approval to a license applicant proposing to launch from a launch site not operated by a federal launch range when the FAA determines that the launch demonstrates an equivalent level of safety to that provided by a launch from a federal launch range as set forth in subpart C of this part. A safety approval is part of the licensing record on which the FAA's licensing determination is based.

§ 415.93 Denial of safety approval.

The FAA notifies an applicant, in writing, if it has denied safety approval for a license application. The notice states the reasons for the FAA's deter-

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mination. The applicant may respond to the reasons for the determination and request reconsideration.

§§ 415.94–415.100 [Reserved]

Subpart G—Environmental Review

§ 415.101 General.

An applicant shall provide the FAA with information for the FAA to analyze the environmental impacts associated with a proposed launch. The information provided by an applicant must be sufficient to enable the FAA to comply with the requirements of the National Environment Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.* (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA, 40 CFR parts 1500–1508, and the FAA's Procedures for Considering Environmental Impacts, FAA Order 1050.1D.

§ 415.103 Environmental information.

An applicant shall submit environmental information concerning:

(a) A proposed launch site not covered by existing environmental documentation;

(b) A proposed launch vehicle with characteristics falling measurably outside the parameters of existing environmental documentation;


(c) A proposed launch from an established launch site involving a vehicle with characteristics falling measurably outside the parameters of any existing environmental impact statement that applies to that site;

(d) A proposed payload that may have significant environmental impacts in the event of a mishap; and

(e) Other factors as determined by the FAA.

APPENDIX A TO PART 415—FAA/USSPACECOM LAUNCH NOTIFICATION FORM

Form Approved OMB No. 2120-0608

 <small>U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Aviation Administration</small>	FAA/USSPACECOM Launch Notification
1) Launch Site & Launch Date:	
2) Earliest and Latest possible Launch Time (GMT):	
3) List of objects to achieve orbit - to include payload description, Rocket bodies, and all other objects:	
4) Launch Booster, sustainer, and strap-on descriptions:	
5) Launch operator POC - to include name, address, & phone numbers:	
6) Orbital Parameters for all objects achieving orbit	
a) inertial launch azimuth at liftoff:	
b) inertial flight azimuth after liftoff:	
c) epoch time:	
d) nominal period (min):	
e) inclination (deg):	
f) eccentricity:	
g) semimajor axis (km):	
h) argument of perigee (deg):	
i) right ascension of ascending node (deg):	
j) mean anomaly (deg):	
k) start time of orbit (hh:mm:ss after launch):	
l) end time of orbit (hh:mm:ss after launch):	
7) Injection data	
a) injection point latitude (deg n or s) & longitude (deg e):	
b) inertial azimuth at injection point:	
c) height above earth (km):	

FAA/USSPACECOM Launch Notification	
d)	injection time (hh:mm:ss after liftoff):
8)	Sequence of Events from liftoff to final injection. Give the times (hh:mm:ss after liftoff)
a)	separation of each motor:
b)	ignition of each motor:
c)	cutoff of each motor:
d)	jettison of pieces:
e)	maneuvers:
f)	reorientations:
g)	deorbit:
h)	ejection of special packages or other experiments:
9)	Optional - Schedule for events (not included in no. 8), such as ejection or experiments, maneuvering (unclassified missions), jettison of parts, extension of antenna and solar arrays, venting, spinning or despinning attitude changes, reorientation, or anything which may affect the orbital characteristics:
10)	A brief narrative description of the mission:
11)	Transmitting frequencies and power (required only if space surveillance is required), including device, band, power (watts), frequency (mhz), and emission scheduled by fixed program, command, or transponder tracking:
12)	Orbital objects cataloging instructions (include all orbital objects listed in no. 3, including common name, international designation, and country:

PARTS 417–419 [Reserved]

PART 420—LICENSE TO OPERATE A LAUNCH SITE

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APPENDIX A TO PART 420—METHOD FOR DEFINING A FLIGHT CORRIDOR

APPENDIX B TO PART 420—METHOD FOR DEFINING A FLIGHT CORRIDOR

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Subpart A—General

§ 420.1 Scope.

This part prescribes the information and demonstrations that must be provided to the FAA as part of a license application, the bases for license approval, license terms and conditions, and post-licensing requirements with which a licensee shall comply to remain licensed. Requirements for preparing a license application are contained in part 413 of this subchapter.

§ 420.3 Applicability.

This part applies to any person seeking a license to operate a launch site or to a person licensed under this part. A person operating a site that only supports amateur rocket activities, as defined in 14 CFR 401.5, does not need a license under this part to operate the site.

§ 420.5 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part.

Ballistic coefficient means the weight of an object divided by the quantity product of the coefficient of drag of the object and the area of the object.

Compatibility means the chemical property of materials that may be located together without increasing the probability of an accident or, for a given quantity, the magnitude of the effects of such an accident.

Debris dispersion radius (D_{\max}) means the estimated maximum distance from a launch point that debris travels given a worst-case launch vehicle failure and flight termination early in flight. For an expendable launch vehicle, flight termination is assumed to occur at 10 seconds into flight.

Downrange area means a portion of a flight corridor beginning where a launch area ends and ending 5,000 nautical miles from the launch point, or where the IIP leaves the surface of the Earth, whichever is shorter, for an orbital launch vehicle; and ending with